Co., liquor dealers. They allege that Julius C. Gerville, the husband of the woman proceeded against, wille, the husband of the woman proceeded against, kept a saloon at No. 21 Tenth-ave. His name was on the door, and they supposed that he was the proprietor. He bought liquor from them, and on July 3 last, when they went to collect a bill, they were told by the wife that he had gone away; that he would not be back, and that she owned the saloon and always had done so. The plaintiffs want to examine Mrs. Gerville to learn if that statement to examine Mrs. Gerville to learn if that statement is true, so that they can be sure who to sue. The proceeding is a peculiar one, as it is rarely necessary to examine a prospective defendant to an action before the action is begun.

# ALGER'S QUEER WAYS.

AN ATTEMPT TO PROVE HIM INSANE PRO-VOKES SOME SHARP ANSWERS.

HR HAS HIS OWN IDEAS ABOUT RUNNING LIVERY STABLE-AN OLD LEATHER POLICE

BADGE-SENILE DEMENTIA ALLEGED. The question of the mental condition of George Alger, seventy-seven years old, was tried in the County Court before Judge Hurd and a jury yesterday. Alger has been a real estate and insurance agent and a livery stable keeper, and since June 2 has been confined in the asylum at Flatbush The proceedings yesterday were taken by his wife and were for the purpose of having a committee of the person and estate of her husband appointed. She says that he is suffering from sentle dementia. the stand showed him to be so, but asserted that his their pet issues before they gracefully surrender.

They consider the doctor too easy a conquest. the stand showed him to be so, but asserted that his

Seventeenth-st. She said that during the last year her husband had attempted to run a livery business, but it was a failure. He acted in most peculiar manner most of the time. Sometimes he arose at miduight and drove his horses until morning. At other times he spent hours in the backyard trying to teach circus tricks to a He was arrested twice at Coney Island for showing as his authority an old peace officer's badge which he had carried for years. Both men were locked up, but released the next morning after explanations. Mrs. Alger said that her husband had said: requently assaulted her without any provocation, and he often threatened to choke her or "cut off wind," as he expressed it. He slapped her face until the blood came and accused her of telling other people that he was insane when she had said

The testimony of the petitioner was brought to a close with the introduction in evidence of a number of letters written by the patient and given to her on visits which she made to him in the hospital. At the reading of the letters the patient nodded and smiled approvingly. They contained tirades against judges who sent sane men to asylums, and various other statements of a similar nature. The patient was called to the stand and ex-

the patient was called to the stand and extended the patient was called to the stand and extended the patient was called to the stand and extended the patient was called to the stand and extended the patient. He said that since his boyhood it pocks in the morning even if it was not more ooke in the morning even if it was not more only to the morning even if it was not more only to the servant, who made coffee for him used the servant, who made coffee for him to the stable and had his horses harnessed to not to the stable and had his horses harnessed to not to the stable and had his horses harnessed to not to the stable and had his horses harnessed to the the stable and had his horses harnessed to the stable and had his horses harnessed to be considered when the told his man Lockwood to follow him to the he told his man Lockwood to follow him to the he he told his man Lockwood to follow him to may island the man did not arrive there until the placed the man under arrest, a matter that he placed the man under arrest, a matter that he placed the man under arrest, a matter that he placed the man under arrest, a matter that he placed the man under arrest, a matter that he placed the man under arrest, and the importance of the planks of the comporations and syndicates.

"We shall work for the reticration of the planks of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreigners and raliroads to be given of land held by foreign mined at great length. His answers were bright, but peculiar. He said that since his boyhood it awoke in the morning, even if it was not more than 1 o'clock. He dressed himself and then aroused the servant, who made coffee for him. went to the stable and had his horses harnessed to for them. He thought that was the proper way of conducting a livery business. He said that once when he told his man Lockwood to follow him to Coney Island the man did not arrive there until several hours after he did. He was so angry about the matter that he placed the man under arrest, after handcuffing him and marching him to the after handcuffing him and marching him to the safter handcuffing him and marching him to the after handcuffing him and marching him to the after handcuffing him and marching him to the after handcuffing him and marching him to the safter handcuffing him and marching him to the safter handcuffing him and marching him to the safter handcuffing him to the safter handcuff him hirty-five years ago by Police Commissioner John G. Hergen. He said that he had carried it ever since, and as it had never heen revoked he still considered himself a special policeman. The badge is of yellow leather, about three linches long, and has Alger's name stamped on it with the announcement that he is a special policeman of the "metropolitan police." Mr. Alger said he always carried the badge and the handcuffs with him so as to be ready for an emergency.

Several of the letters introduced in evidence were shown to the old man, and he admitted that he wrote them, and said he would not change a word in them if he were to write them over again. When he was asked about the meaning of one paragraph, where he spoke of women in heaven, the would not first there are any women in heaven, the of conducting a livery business. He said that once

paragraph, where he spoke it was a construction of the cars close to the Bridge station.

Well, if there are any women in heaven, the gate-keeper there did not do his duty. The witness said he objected to the servant girl mopping the floor because it wore out the olicioth, and he objected also to allow her to clean the knives and forks because it destroyed the plating, knives and forks because it destroyed the plating, knives and forks because it destroyed the plating the paying stones there? That is the fact. I saw that the grass is actually growing through among that the lite girls out riding and then frightened them by discharging a pistol. The witness replied them by discharging a pistol witness replied them by discha them by discharging a pistol. The witness replied that he had an old pistol which he wanted to unload, and he stood on the shore and fired it at the moon. He did not think that that would hart any one. His wife took the pistol away from him and told him a lie concerning it, and he slapped her in the face. He detested lying, and she never lied to

When he left the stand he went up to the counsel fer his wife, and, shaking him heartily by the hand, said to him:
"My dear sir, you will have to send in a hill to me for tuition." me for tuition."

The jury brought in a decision that Alger is incompetent to manage his own affairs.

# SECRETARY NICHOLS'S VACATION.

SOME THINGS HE SAW IN AND NEAR BOSTON-IN-DUSTRIAL FARMING AS PRACTISED THERE.

The Rev. William I. Nichols, general secretary of the Bureau of Charities, was at his desk in the offices of the Bureau in Schermerhorn-st. yesterday for the first time since a vacation of ten days, which he spent in Cambridge and the neighborhood of Boston. He was looking brown and vigorous and evidently is in good condition for a hard year's work. He does not expect to have another vacation this summer, but will make a number of short excursions in the environs of Brooklyn and get better acquainted with the city in which he has taken up his abode. It is not unlikely that in the near future he may do some exploring on a bicycle, which he may also use in making trips on business to distant parts of the city. The Bureau of Charities maintains two branch offices, one in the Eastern District and the other in upper Fulton-st., and it is necessary for the secretary to visit them frequently. Some of Mr. Nichols's friends have advised him that he can make bicycle of use in his regular work, in addition to getting much pleasurable exercise out of it, and he inclined to look with favor on the rubber-shod

is inclined to look with favor on the rubber-saod steed.

Not the whole of his brief vacation was given to pleasuring. White near Hoston he made some inquiries regarding methods of charitable work and gained some ideas that will be useful in the Bureau of Charities. He took special interest in the provision of farm work for men willing to engage in the tilling of the soil, and found that it was carried on in Boston in a somewhat different plan from that followed in Brooklyn. The society having the work in charge secured the use of an unoccupied farm four or five miles out of the city and has about sixty men employed on it. About thirty acres are under cultivation, so that on the average each man has half an acre to work. The plots vary in size somewhat, however. Nearly all the land has been planted with potatoes, other vegetables being put in scandilly.

planted with potatoes, other vegetables being put in scantily. Nichols's opinion this was not the best plan to pursue. While it might produce good results industrially, he said, he did not think it would be so well for the men educationally; that is, as respects the fitting of them for farm labor. A part of the farm is worked by the society on its own account, some of the labor being done by the men in return for jihe assistance given them. Mr. Nichols was pleased with the vacant lot farming as carried on in Boston, but saw no reason to be dissatisfied with what has been accomplished in Brooklyn under his direction this year.

## DEATH OF WILLIAM DOOLEY.

William Dooley, who was well known to the patrons of the Union Ferry Company for the last forty-eight years, died suddenly from apoplexy at his home, No. 13 Columbia Place, early Tuesday morning. He was watchman at the Wall-st. ferry morning. He was watchman at the Wall-st, ferry on the Brooklyn side, and although he had been feeling ill for some time, he continued at his post until Monday night. Being taken sick on his return home, a physician was summoned, but was unable to do anything for the sick man. Mr. Dooley was a landmark at the Wall-st, ferry, and had many warm personal friends among its patrons. He leaves a widow, two sons and a daughter.

## COURT CALENDARS.

COURT CALENDARS.

Supreme Court—Special Term for Motions—Before Osborne, J.—Ex parte business at 10 a. m. Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m. Motion calendar Burrogate's Court—Before George B. Abbott. Surrogate Surrogate's Court—Before George A. Thayer, John S. Berner, G. Berner, G. Berner, J. Berner, John S. Bhepherd, Hermar Ringe, James Noble. The exattes of Bhepherd, Hermar Ringe, James Wilkinson, Inhrmann. Admiry L. McKewan, James Wilkinson, Inhrmann. Admiry L. McKewan, James Wilkinson, Inhrmann. Admiry La McKewan, James Wilkinson, James Charles B. Cavendy. The transfer lax of John J. Rosse, Charles B. Cavendy. The transfer lax of John J. Rosse, Charles A. Mettier, William A. Koster, Jeanette Hess, Charles A. Mettier, William Schaffer, James A. Jeanette Hess, Charles A. Mettier, William Schaffer, James A. Part I.—John Davids grand larceny, second degree; John Davids, Part Langdon, Jeanette Methies, James Langdon, Jensen, Langd

POPULISTS WOULD DICKER.

WHAT THE KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES WILL DO AT THE CONVENTION.

AN INDORSEMENT OF BRYAN LIKELY, PROVIDED HE WOULD DEAL FAIRLY WITH THE PROPOSED MEASURES.

The handful of men in Kings County who constitute the 'ocal Populist party are divided on the question of "Bryan, or an old-line Populist." It is probable that the delegation to the St. Louis Convention will favor the nomination of Bryan, in the belief that he is more of a Populist than is indicated by the Chicago platform.

The Kings County "Pops" selected delegates on

June 30. For one they selected former Congressman Lafe Pence, of Colorado. He is to be accredited to Kings County, after the easy-going "Pop" style. Of course Harrison T. Hickok is on the delegation, in fact, the famous old quartet, Hickok, Boocock, Snook and Ball, are on the delegation, except Dr. Boocock. There is some slight estrangement be tween the doctor and his old-time companions, but whether it is based on the headlong desire of the latter to indorse Bryan cannot be stated. Dr. Boocock expresses his sentiments when he says. "I hepe that every Ferunst will do as I hope and wish our Convention will do, viz., indorse the Demogratic ticket." But the coher Populist leaders of booksyn She says that he is suffering from sende definition of the says that he is suffering. His counsel adwant to the saw with the Democratic candidate and mitted that he is eccentric, and his testimony on mitted that he is eccentric, and his testimony on see if they carn it pin him down to a few other of

Mrs. Alger testified that she was married to the Eiverd O. and John M., respectively, as every patient in 1841, and that they lived together at No. Brooklynite knows, having seen them so frequently stable. C. Edgar Smith, a lawyer, who ran (if the vote he received could be called a run) for Mayor last fall, is a delegate also. W. G. Bourke is one

of the delegates-at-large. At a recent party council, attended by the delegates and others, the sentiment was divided, half favoring Bryan and half an out-and-outer. But pony. He was arrested the coccasion he took a Harrison T. Hickok thinks Bryan will be indersed, disorderly conduct. On the date and an argument. and he is pretty good authority in Populism. When When he reached the island he arrested the friend. a Tribune reporter visited him at his home, No. 186 Livingston-st., yesterday, Mr. Hickok was much wrought up over the great possibilities that were facing his party. Recovering his composure, he

"It is difficult to tell what the voice of the Kings County Populists will be at St. Louis. They will advocate, for one thing, a radical Populist platform. Some of us favor the nomination of Bryan, believing that he holds views more progressive than the progressive planks in the Chicago platform." At this point Mr. Hickok smiled in contemplation

At this point Mr. Hickok smiled in contemplation of the degree of progressiveness of which the candidate was capable.

"We believe," he said, by way of criticising the "conservatism" of the Altgeld platform, "that paper money should be based on the credit of the Government, and not on silver and gold. We look on free coinage at 16 to 1 as a mere momentary need. Then again the income tax of the Democratic platform is not the income tax we want. We want a graduated income tax. However, our delegates like Bryan. We think he will work for the masses and against the corporations and syndicates.

Mr. Hickok then made row predictions as to the way in which a Dem.-Pop. Silver ticket would sweep things, and smiled again.

### GRASS GROWING IN LIBERTY-ST.

A CITY OFFICIAL WHO THINKS THE THOR-OUGHFARE MIGHT POSSIBLY BE PUT TO A BETTER USE. "Liberty-st, is absolutely useless," was the frank

opinion expressed by a city official yesterday in speaking of the plan of Bridge Superintendent Martin for allowing the trolley roads to lay two tracks throughout that thoroughfare so as to bring

grass plot, if I may so term it, is near the easterly sidewalk, near Concord-st., if I am not mistaker It does not cover a great deal of ground, but it is sufficient to show that Liberty-st. is not used to any extent. I have no sympathy with the plans of the trolley ratiroads to seize everything in sight but when I saw the crop of grass that is being produced right in what was intended to be a great thoroughfare, I couldn't help thinking that it might not be a bad idea to put the street to a better use; that is, to allow the trolley-cars to run through it and so make it a real thoroughfare to the Bridge.

"As it is, Liberty-st. is avoided by business, and the number of vehicles passing through it must be nall. Nobody walks that way unless he is in a hurry to reach the Bridge. It is a wide street, and it seems to me that if the railroad tracks are laid there they ought to be placed on one side only. If a double track was placed next to the walk on the east side, the greater part of the street would not be obstructed and could still be used by all sorts of vehicles going to or coming from the Bridge. have heard it suggested that one track might be laid near one sidewalk and the second near the other, but that would not be so good an arrangement as the one I proposed, because the track on the west side would have to be crossed by every-body driving or wheeling to the Bridge. Thus far the city's return on the large investment made in

the city's return on the large investment made in Idberty-st. has been silm, and I think the people generally would be much diegusted with the authors of the enterprise if they could see that grass between the paving blocks as I did this morning; and, unless I am much mistaken, they would say that it would be better to give to the trolley lines the use of a part of the street than to turn it into a cow pasture or a meadow.

"As an illustration of the effect of placing railroad tracks on the side of a street, you have only to look at Ninth-ave., or Prospect Park West, as they call it now. The tracks there are next to the broad walk around the park, and the full width of an ordinary street is left on the north side of them. They are scarcely any detriment to the property and have not impaired the value of this avenue as a place of residence to any extent. If the same thing were done in Liberty-st. I doubt if much fault were found, except by chronic grumbers 2.nd, anyhow, that class of people would be sure to socid if they knew how the pavement of Alberty-st, has in part gone to grass. Brooklyn may not be as 'rapid' as some other cities, but I am sure we do not want to let the grass flourish in our streets."

## ELEVATED TRAINS ON THE BRIDGE

PRESIDENT UHLMANN AND ENGINEER MARTIN CONTINUE TO DISCUSS THE SUBJECT.

The feeling between President Uhlmann and Chief Engineer Martin, of the Brooklyn Bridge, as a representative of the Bridge people in his recommendation against allowing trains to run over the Bridge, continues. Mr. Martin, however, professes to be without any feeling against the elevated com-panies, and asserts that he was guided in his report only by the matter of feasibility. He said yesterday: "Mr. Uhlmann says I am opposed to the scheme,

and so I am. I am still of the opinion that the idea of running elevated trains over the Bridge, as planned by Mr. Uhlmann, is impracticable. It would be a splendid thing for people to be carried over to New-York without a change of cars, but it cannot he done without deranging the present system of local Bridge trains. It would be practically impossible for the two services to work together on the Bridge. A block of two minutes in the Bridge service is felt for hours afterward, and if, under the proposed scheme, one of the elevated trains were late, as they frequently are, the Bridge service would be completely upset. I have no more feeling against the elevated roads than I have against the trolley. My objections are entirely professional and

trolley. My objections are entirely professional and technical. The intimation that I signed the Bridge engineer's adverse report without knowing what was in it is false."

President James Howell would not discuss Mr. Unimann's criticism of Engineer Martin. He said the Board would decide the question when it came before them, and added that he had known Mr. Martin for thirty years, and, in his opinion, Mr. Martin stands second to none in ability and integrity.

President Unimann made this statement: "We still maintain that it is practicable to run elevated still maintain that it is practicable to run elevated trains over the Bridge, and propose to prove it. The objections made by Mr. Martin will not stand. We have answered them all, and what reason has he to tell us that we cannot run our trains on a headway tell us that we cannot run our trains on a headway tell us that we cannot run our trains on a

of ninety seconds, as we propose to do? We run our trains now on a minute headway, and, surely, if we can do that we can run the Bridge on a minute and a half. Why don't they give us a chance to show what we can do? Under the terms of the agreement proposed by us they could terminate it if it was not satisfactory, and if it is impossible, as they claim, it could not last very long. All we want is an opportunity to show what we can do."

# IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

CHARGED WITH CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Justice Lemon, in the Ewen Street Police Court, yesterday remanded Frank Renisch, a bartender, of No. 201 Wyckoff-ave., in \$500 ball for a hearing on a charge of criminal libel. The complainant was Otto Pattberg, of No. 200 Montrose-ave., who was fattberg, et No. 29 Montrose-ave., who was formerly secretary of a barkeepers' union. Renisch, it is alieged, caused a story to be published in a German newspaper charging Pattberg with appropriating some of the union's funds, and lost his place in the union in consequence. Pattberg declared that the story was a malicious falsehood and wanted Renisch punished. Renisch pleaden not guilty.

#### A WOMAN SEVERELY BURNED.

The explosion of a kerosene oil stove in the apartments of Mrs. Annie Miller, at No. 1,462 Gates-ave., yesterday morning set fire to Mrs. Miller's clothing and burned her severely about the breast and lower limbs before the flames could be extinguished by her husband. At the time of the explosion Mrs. Miller was preparing breakfast for her husband. In extinguishing the flames Mr. Miller was burned about the arms and shoulders. The woman was taken to St. Catherine's Hospital. It is believed she will recover.

#### DESPONDENCY LED TO SUICIDE.

John Boheler, a German, seventy-one years old, committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting himself through the roof of the mouth. He died a few minutes later. Boheler was cared for by a family named Shuckhardt, who live at No. 587 Marcy-ave He had been afflicted with asthma and dropsy for many years, and his suffering caused him to be constantly despondent. At 5 o'clock yesterday morning stantly despondent. At 5 o'clock yesterday meroling one of the family was awakened by the report of a pistol, and, hurrying to the old man's room, saw nim sitting in a chair, with blood flowing from a wound in the mouth and unconsclous. By his side lay an o'd-fashloned firearm. An ambulance was sent for, but he died before its arrival. Mr. Boheler was reticent about his past life. He is believed to have been a veteran of the German Army, and among the old curios be brought with him from Germany was the weapon with which he took his life. It had been made long before the time of metal cartridges and carried a ball of large calibre and was heavily charged with powder. heavily charged with powder.

### CHILDREN HAVE AN OUTING.

FIFTY TENEMENT-HOUSE WAIFS FROM NEW-YORK TAKEN TO BERGEN BEACH BY KING'S DAUGHTERS.

The Gravesend and Flatlands King's Daughters met fifty New-York tenement-house children at the Fulton Ferry yesterday morning and conducted the little ones to Bergen Beach for a day's outing. Bergen Beach is in high favor with all the little folks this summer. They have all the merry-gorounds and innocent sports of Coney Island without the objectionable features of the latter place. were out for a day's sport, and they had it. It is hard to tell which had the more pleasure, the ten ment children or their patrons, the King's Daughters.

The New-York Tenement House Chapter of the King's Daughters and Sons is at No. 77 Madison-st., New-York. It began work in 1890, but was not in corporated until 1894. The organization was the outcome of the investigations of Jacob Rils in that district. Mr. Rils saw that the Board of Health was in need of an auxillary for its summer work. The King's Daughters were in a position to supply nursing, diet, hospital and fresh-air privileges, which the Board of Health could not give. The work is carried on in connection with existing

charities, such as the Charity Organization Society, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, the Children's Aid Society, St. John's Guild, the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities, the St. Vincent de Paul Society, The Tribune Fresh Air Fund, "The Herald" Free Ice Fund, as well as the hospitals and dispensaries.

The Tenement House Chapter rents the entire house, reserving the two lower floors and subletting the balance. By an arrangement with their tenants they also have the exclusive use of the yard. yard is the common playground of all the children in the neighborhood. Sometimes they gather in there as thick as hops. And there are times when they become so hilarious that the superintendent, Miss Alice C. Mayer, has to ask them to come in squads, At the chapter are maintained a kindergarten, a

mothers' club, a girls' club, a boys' club, a circulat ing library, with about two thousand volumes, which is open, two afternoons a week; a flower mission, and the King's Daughters and Sons from all over the country send flowers in there by the ton. Last, but by no means least, they have a branch of the Penny children, who have so little of the good things that money can buy, come into the Chapter House, each polding the other by the hand, and in each little not always too clean hand, tightly shut, lest the treas

ure escape, a moist, sweaty penny.

The child is frequently simply the agent of the mother, who feels a sort of a false shame in bringing so small a sum to deposit. After the fund has grown to be something in the neighborhood of \$5 the mother, if she wishes to have the money drawn out, comes to the bank with the child, for fear that the child may lose the money saved at such i sacrifice, and that required such a long time to

When a child wishes to open an account with this Penny Provident Fund he receives a small stamp card, about the size of the average savings bank book, and his penuies are represented by stamps that are stuck on the book every time he makes a deposit. When the card is full he may have another, but if he withdraws the money before he has saved up \$1 he must pay five cents for the book. This is simply to discourage the child from spending his money. The card is not transferrible.

Every summer there is a vast amount of sickness among the children in the tenement-house districts, and twenty or more extra physicians are put in to meet the demand. These doctors must weekly report, upon a blank provided for the purpose, of every house, and every visit given. This report is forwarded to the Board of Health, through the medical inspector in charge, on every Monday morning of each week, and the doctor is required to report in person to that officer twice a week for conference and instruction. This appointment of a young doctor on the summer work of the Board of Health is not, measured by salary and work, just exactly a sinecure, for the doctor must put in eight hours a day in a house-to-house canvars. They must place one of the printed slips of the "Rules for the care of infants" in the hands of each

mother whether the children are sick or well. order to prevent disease they must watch out for the sanitary condition of the house. When the unsanitary condition is the fault of the tenant, he or she must be requested to remedy this state of affairs. If it is in the public part of the house, then the jantter, if there be one, is called to tank. If defective plumbing or water in the cellars, then the owner. conscientious observance of duty and a strict regard to the ethics of the profession (for no doctor is

plumbing or water in the cellars, then the owner. A conscientious observance of duty and a strict regard to the ethics of the profession (for no doctor is permitted to effer any advise to a patient who may belong to another acctor) is required.

Although it is the duty of the Board of Health doctor to visit every suite of apartments, every room, in the buildings on his route, yet he mist, with the paorest of the poor, make a courteous, kindly approach, offering medical services to all who may need and are entitled to such services. If he discovers any contagious disease, such as scarlet, typhold, or typhus fevers; meakes, smallpox or cholera, he must immediately report the matter to the chief inspector.

And in his rounds he often finds cases where there is need of woman's kindly ministration. This is where the great value of the Tenement-house Chapter of the King's Sons and Daughters less. They find tired, overworked mothers and girls who have for a long time lived on insufficient food. The poor look out for the rent first, even if they do not have enough to eat. If frequently happens that the King's Daughters can get the master of the factory where the kirl who is the mainstay of the family works to help in sending some or all of the family works to help in sending some or all of the family works to help in sending some or all of the family works to help in sending some or all of the family works to help in sending some or all of the family works to help in sending some or all of the family into the country all the time. There are various ways in which they get the money. At times a beautiful, sweet, Christian giri writes to the Tenementhouse Chapter that she would like to send some little girl of ten or twelve to the country at her expense, and she, with the letter, sends the price.

They also have a trained nurse in their services who can give a longer time to the supervision of that preventative work, in the way of cleaning house than the doctor could give.

The Styer Cross, Alpha, and the In Word and Deed

OIL ON TROUBLED WATERS.

JUDGE ASPINALL AND DISTRICT-ATTOR-NEY BACKUS SHAKE HANDS ACROSS A CHASM.

IT WAS DURING THE TRIAL OF MAX FEILMAN CONVICTED OF A RAINES LAW VIOLA-TION, AND AN ISSUE OF THE

HAESLOP CASE Max Feliman, who was a bartender for Diedrich

Haeslop, the liquor dealer tried and acquitted in

the liquor law, was arraigned before Judge Aspinall in the County Court yesterday, on an indictmen for the same offence. Fellman figured in the trial of Haeslop, but he was not arrested until after ward. It was testified that he was the man who served the police officers with liquor and did no charge for the sandwiches which were placed before them, and Haeslop said that he discharged the man for what he did the next day. When Max was arraigned yesterday he pleaded guilty and then sentence was suspended at the recommendation of the District-Attorney. Mr. Backus had this to say. If Your Honor please, this Max Fellman was the bartender in the saloon of Diedrich Haeslop, and is the one who served the sergeant and the officer who entered Mr. Haeslop's place on Sunday, May 31, 1826. The evidence at the trial of Haeslop before Judge Hurd showed that this saloon was kept open Sundays and that a large number of people went into this place, and that they were served with beer and whiskey, and Mr. Haeslop himself testified that there were many others on that occasion served with beer and whiskey. This defendant was the one who, when the sergeant went into the saloon and ordered beer, brought the beer to him in a glass, and a glass for the officer, and when he served them with the beer, pushed over to them two sandwiches that were on a plate where two men were sitting at the table when these two men entered, and where there were two glasses partly filled with beer, and said. There is your lunch," or something to that effect. They neither ordered the sandwiches, nor paid for them. Judge Hurd charged the Jury that if that state of facts was true, and if Haeslop knew it, or added it, or was a party to it in any way, that there was a violation of the Raines law. "The character of this man is such, its truthful statement about it all is such, that I would not recommend to Your Honor, if you can find it consistent with your duty, that, instead of his suffering for this in any way except by a conviction, that sentence be suspended and he be allowed to go back to his employment. I know nothing against his character."

Judge Aspinall replied: "The admissions of this defendant eleasity matilish has for the content." sentence was suspended at the recommendation the District-Attorney. Mr. Backus had this to say

his employment. I know nothing against his character."

Judge Aspinall replied: "The admissions of this defendant clearly establish the fact that when Haeslop was tried before Judge Hurd there was a clear and open and direct violation of the excise law, aithough the jury failed to convict. The law gives me discretionary power in this matter, and I cheerfully agree with what you have said, and I will suspend sentence. And I would like to say here, Mr. District-Attorney, that in view of the fact that there might have been some misapprehension or misstatement in relation to the Court's attitude with the District-Attorney's office, that as far as this Court is concerned, both Judge Hurd and myself are always giad and willing to listen and carefully weigh any statement you may make to us with reference to the suspension of sentence or the imposing of sentence. The fact that a paid attorney comes into open court and says that he has made atrangements with your office and sentence is to be suspended, we object to—that and that only. We are always giad to work with the District-Attorney. "Natwithstanding the reports in the papers, I knew that the relations between Judge Hurd and yourself and myself had always been cordial and that we had always worked for the ends of justice together."

### GATHERED ABOUT THE TOWN.

A Coroner's jury on the case of Michael Caulfield, who was killed by a trolley-car at Navy and Ful-ton sts. a few days ago, brought in a verdict, after a long deliberation, that Caulfield's death was due to his own carelessness. Michael Sulzbach, the motorman, was exonerated.

Mrs. Addie Anthony, of No. 25 Hart-st., was dised in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday morning, when called upon to answer a charge of assaulting Mrs. Lou Holmes, of No. 25 St Place. Mrs. Holmes had charged that Mrs. Anthony assaulted her in Washington-st. a few days ago. Mrs. Holmes agreed yesterday to drop the prosecution on the condition that Mrs. Anthony should leave her alone in the future. Mrs. Anthony displayed a lack of inclination to make this promise, but her lawyer finally induced her to do so.

Four "scorchers" were arrested and fined in the Carnt Street Police Court Street Police Court

Grant Street Police Court yesterday by Justice Nos-trand. They were Frank David, of No. 2 Duane-st., New-York; George Green, of No. 312 West Twenty-fourth-st., New-York; Albert Lewis, of No. 123 Atlantic-ave., and Edward O'Connor, of No. 471 John Loughran was released from the Penitentiary

on Tuesday, after an imprisonment of sixty days. Early yesterday morning his dead body was found on a truck in St. Mark's-ave., near Grand-ave. He was sixty years old. The exact cause of death is Andrew Gaul, Gotfried Kiehn and William Schram

vesterday for driving heavy browery main driveway of Ocean Parkway. Officer McFarland, of the park police, said he had warned the drivers to get off the driveway, but they had refused

bids for \$1.535,000 of bonds and certificates of indebtedness for various improvements by Controller Palmer. It was found, however, that an error had been made in the proposals, and a new set of advertisements will have to be sent out, and the bids will be opened on July 28.

The Justices of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division, have announced that the Committee on Character for 1806 will meet in the couriroom on Monday, July 20, to receive applicants for admission to practice as attorneys and counsellors. The applicants must present certificates of one or more members of the bar known to the committee, testifying to good moral character. The committee consists of William S. Cogswell, Herbert T. Ketcham and William J. Carr.

Robert W. Warnock, who lives in Hunterfly Road, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morie vesterday, charged with obstructing a mailcar at Saratoga-ave, and Fulton-st., on afternoon. Warnock is the driver of a truck, and, according to the testimony of Postal Clerk Holdeen, Warnock refused to move his team for fully twenty minutes. He pleaded not guilty, and was held in \$500 bail for examination.

It is said that Charles McDonnell, thirteen years old, living at No. 434 De Kalb-ave., is dying from an attack of lockjaw, contracted on the Fourth of July, Dr. Harrison Willis and Dr. Harrison Willis, jr., investigated the case yesterday, and agreed that the boy was in a serious condition and likely to die. On the evening of July 4, young McDon- which it was said left the Bridge terminal with nell was playing in the street with

from the National Convention at Washington. The 1 stopping it

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president of the Christian Endeavor Society, will attend the meeting, in ompany with his wife, and a reception will be given in their honor. The regular July meeting of the Christian Union was to have been held on Saturday, but the date has been postponed, and next Wednesday's meeting will take its place.

Justice Tighe, in the Adams Street Court, sent Annie Hassett, twenty-three years old, of No. 100 Nassau-st., to the jull yesterday to await examina-tion on the charge of endangering the health and morals of her child. Joseph Coschira, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, entered the complaint against Mrs. Hassett. woman is said to have neglected her two-years-old child shamefully while it was ill with brain fever. Mr. Hassett has tried to induce his wife to care for the baby, but without success. Mrs. Hassett is reported to have said that she did not care whether the child lived or not. The child has been committed to St. Mary's Maternity, pending the disposition of the mother's case.

Frank Curley, thirty years old, was drowned while bathing near Henderson's pavilion, at Concy Island, yesterday afternoon. He had been in the water about fifteen minutes, when he was seized with a cramp. Stephen Knapp and Joseph Murphy, of the Life Saving Corps, attempted to save him, but they could not reach him in time. Curley lived at Coney Island. The body was recovered.

WHAT IS GOING ON TO-DAY.

Second day's session, State Convention of the Co-petative Building and Loan Association, Wilson's Assembly Rooms.

Business meeting Troop C, armory, 8:30 p. m. Meetings of Aldermanic committees on police and grading and paving, City Hall, 8 p. m. McKinley-Hobart ratification meeting of the Twenty-ninth Ward Republican Association, Schwal-

Picnic, Canarsie Branch, Nassau Electric Railroad employes, Ralph-ave, and St. Mark's Piace.
Garden party, Church of the Visitation, Verona and Richard sts. Annual summer reunion, Branch No. 204, Catholic Knights of America, Peltman's Pavillon, Coney Island.

### STEAM IN ATLANTIC-AVE.

THE APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION-A NASSAU RAILROAD OFFICIAL'S VIEWS.

The theme of "Steam on Atlantic-ave.," as it is locally known in Brooklyn, is a hackneyed one, and one might as well try to write something new about the Catacombs as to say anything fresh or interesting on this threadbare subject. Ever since "Deacon" Richardson secured a title to the middle of this broad thoroughfare there has been trouble with the property-holders and trouble with the city. Long ago it was proposed to tunnel from South Ferry to Flatbush, and a fortune was expended on the project, the tunnel being completed from the ferry to Bond-st., when the plan was abandoned and the ends of the shaft securely scaled. Later the subject of putting the Long Isiand Raifroad tracks underground or elevating them bove the street was agitated, and the Legislature of last winter took action and passed a bill creating the Atlantic Avenue Commission and empowering Mayor Wurster to make the appointments. This he did about six weeks ago, and since then the Commission has held five or six meetings, and what it has done is best told in the words of one of its prominent members, who said yesterday: "The 'ommission has really done nothing." In answer a further inquiry, he said the Commission was 'waiting for knowledge.' In 1894 the engineers of the Long Island Railroad

filed a map, plan and specifications for putting their tracks on Atlantic-ave, underground, and this plan seems to be the only one which meets with the approval of the property-holders in the street. A Nassau Railroad official was seen yesterday afternoon by a Tribune reporter and said: "The creating of this Commission was unnecessary and uncalled for. It can be of no practical use, since all it can do is to recommend a plan, which may

of the members owns property on the avenue between Manhattan Junction and the ferry, while another's interests are between the junction and Jamaica. The first one will naturally want the racks put underground from the junction to the station on Flatbush-ave. The others, however, will want the tracks depressed clear out to Jamaica. This the company will object to doing. The only result sure to be accomplished is the spending of the appropriation. In my judgment there is no use in consilering more than one pian. The tracks must be put underground, and the pian can soon be prepared by any competent engineer. No other solution of this problem will so fully meet all the different demands of the situation. The Nassau Company, which has lately succeeded to the rights, titles and franchises of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad system, will make no objection to this plan provided the tracks are put entirely underground. We will not consent to a 'dry canal' for the transit of trains. We have certain vested rights on this avenue which we shall jealously guard. Before the property of the Atlantic Avenue Company can be taken against our consent the right of eminent domain must needs be ir voked and this land learning account must need to receive the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as carefully put out of the read working upon were as car

this avenue which we shall peanously garden fore the property of the Atlantic Avenue Company can be taken sgainst our consent the right of eminent domain must needs be irvoked and this land legally condemned. Then this fine question will arise, whether the property of one railroad company may be taken by another company by any process of law.

A little quizzing by the reporter elicited the fact that the Long Island Company row paid the Nassau Company 99.069 annually for the rental of the right of way. Notwithstanding this, the Nassau people would be glad to cancel the lease, which has nearly 169 years yet to run. Were this done or the tracks out entirely below the surface, the Nassau Company would immediately construct a rapid-transit surface road as far as Jemaica.

Mr. Kelly, counsel for the Long Island Company, was talked with about the subject. He said the plans which their engineers filed nearly two years ago were still "up to date," and he doubted if any better plan would be submitted. He further said that the company would be ready to meet the Commission in two weeks.

The next meeting is set for Monday next, at 4 o'clock p. m., and Mr. Linton, an active member of the Commission, intimates that some interesting things may develop then.

#### BREWSTER KISSAM BURIED. The funeral of Brewster Kissam, whose mysterious

death at No. 105 East One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st. on Sunday evening has caused much comment, took place yesterday morning in Holy Trinity Chapel, in Montague-st. The Episcopal service for the dead was read by the Rev. G. G. Hepburn, of

#### TROLLEY-CAR CROWDING DENIED. Some of the stories of the overcrowding of trolley-

cars last Sunday turn out to be at least doubtful. Police Commissioner Welles investigated some of the statements and learned that several of the cars over a hundred passengers on board were not run companions, and a toy pistol was accidentally dis-charged while pointed at the palm of his right hand.

On Wednesday evening, July 22, the Brooklyn On Wednesday evening, July 22, the Brooklyn Christian Emleavor Society will hold a "Washington echo" meeting, at which reports will be given considered that no passengers reported. The commissioner said he was satisfied the companies were doing all in their power to stop the overcrowding civil, and that the public could materially aid in



THE ITALIAN IN EASTERN AFRICA. A DREAM PICTURES .- (Fliegende Butter.

A WOMAN ARTIST IN PARIS STORIES OF STUDENT LIFE NOT EXAM

ERATED IN BOOKS. HOW ONE BROOKLYN GIRL HAPPENED TO ABROAD TO STUDY-WHAT SHE THINKS

"Oh, is it you? Well, come in. Is there any thing new? No, nothing, except that I have had so many letters from friends of the Health Culture Club, telling me that they will not be in the city on October I, that I have decided to postpone the first fall meeting from October I man date of the first fall meeting from October 1 until ctober 12.
"So you would like me to tell you my struggles "So you would like me to tell you my struggles" who was a German, intended October 12.

with art? My father, who was a German, intended me to be a musician, and when I was the tinies to imaginable I was set at the work, and spent hours and hours and hours practising. Even at that early age my tendency to imitate or copp pictures that I saw in books declared itself. On day I was perched up on a stool value trying to catch the expression on a face that had caugh my fancy. A New-York artist happened to be visiting my father's house. The expression of latense, unsatisfied, juvenile absorption that was on my face, I suppose, caught his eye, as he came over to where I was working away, and after having looked longer at my work than; I am sure, it merited, he said to my father, 'liello, what have we here? The child is an artist. When she gets a little older I shall look after that talent and see what can be made of it." "But still my family wanted to make a mi of me. The way I got my painting outfit is a so

of an illustration that where there is decided talent in any one direction, it is pretty sure to find a means of gratification. A man who kept book store owed my father a considerable sum of money, which he could not pay. And as this me afterward failed, my father had to take about as in books, and, of course, as these books were knocked down at auction prices at an assigners sale, there were a considerable number of them. Those with pict ures in caught my eye, but the of ancient date, and consequently of great value were lost on my inexperience. One day I took couple of these books to a second-hand dealer, so them, and bought a box of paints with the pre wrong to take them. They belonged to my father and, as I was a sort of a high favorite of his and we agreed upon every subject except muste, i decided that what was his was mine; so I too

"One after another of those rare books we transferred from our shelves to those of the ond-hand dealer in books, and the proceeds we into paints, canvas and lessons. I took lessons Whitaker, who is at the present time of of the teachers in the Adelphi Academy, and Gay, the New-York artist. From Boudret, the miniature painter, I took a lot of lessons, and was by miniature painting that I carned the more with which I went to Europe. "Among the other artists whose instructions we

of great benefit to me, Henry Mosler, who now ha a studio in Carnegie Hall, must not be forgotten. Mr. Mosier was going to Europe, and he said, 'If I should ever consent to give lessons in Europe, I shall we you to be one of my pupils.' And after Mr. Mode arrived in Paris I received a letter from him is which he said that he had been so strongly urged take a class, that he had decided to do so, and h should not consider his class complete unless I wa numbered among his pupils. Fortunately I had earned by my portrait painting enough to pay my own expenses without calling upon my family to any help. "A sister of mine, five or eix years my funtor, wen

with me to Paris as chaperon. The dignity, you see, is not always given to the older members of the family. The simple joy of being alive, always sp pealed rather strongly to me. My chaperen and to me, 'Now, sister, we are a long way from home you must not joke and laugh. You must just a and work: you must assume a dignity, even if yo have it not. This I attempted to do. For a fee days all went well. In Mr. Mosler's class there wen thirty-six men and three women, and I was the

of harm, as if they had been gold, whack, whack, whack, whack, all along the line would go the

working upon were as carefully put out of the ream of harm, as if they had been gold, whack, who had been accustomed to. In the way began the frolic.

"The Parisians do not eat a hearty breakfast, as we in America have been accustomed to. In the morning the mail knocked at our door and said, "Coffee or chocolate, Misses?" And then she wand serve coffee or chocolate in a tiny cup, with a smale lehed, so I fell into the habit of taking something with me and eating it while I was at my work. At one time we stopped for dinner. Many of us took this luncheon in the studio, and we took turns in making the coffee. The first time it came to me is make the coffee, I discovered about three of four inches of coffee grounds in the bectom of the coffee, pot. As I put it under the faucet to wash it sai, see of the artists shouled at me: 'Oh, you musari says' the grounds out. We duly empty them about says the grounds out. We duly empty them about says when the other works were to work when a foundation. Well, I washed and washed until I felt sure that at the must of the ancient foundation was gone, and that day we had spiendid coffee.

"Elizabeth Strong, the great animal painter, was in that class. The other woman was an old maid, who was decorous enough to meet with approval from the most rigid chaperon. Nothing ever moved beto smile, and she did not speak, except when necessary. After a o'clock, when the class disbanded for the day, we would go out to the Louvre and other art galleries and look yearnings.

"The Tribune's anile of the claw, there taking a whole box to themselves. Dose the Paris circus bank there, asking ourselves when, if ever, would ow own paintings find similar places of hone.

"The Tribune's article on the Health Culture Club has brought me a number of letters," she continued for it was

## REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's real estate sales were the largest reported in many days. Leonard Moody, who has tate? ported in many days. Leonard Moody, who has returned from a brief visit in Maine, where his fairly is summering, insists that his business is being its summering. now than it was last year at this time. The portant sales yesterlay were:

Portant sales yesterlay were:

No. 482 Franklin-ave., 200200; C. N. Moody for the estate of the late David M. Stone to the Unity Cash \$45.000.

No. 87 Thirty-seventh-at., 20x100.2, assessed \$500; I. Cole to Edward E. Bergen, \$310.

No. 286 Sixth-ave., 20x10.2 ly-story brownstone beam Leonard Moody to R. J. Jackson for \$6,250.

Nos. 448 and 460 DeKalb-ave., each 18.274-11. 3 cmp brick stores and fats W. J. Buttling to the Dime and language and Language and Language and Company for \$8,000.

The Important transfers recorded were: Ings Rank, each \$5.000.
Ninth-st., corner Elighth-save. 19.7872.6 W f. Butting Ninth-st., corner Elighth-save. 19.7872.6 W f. Butting The Important transfers recorded were.

Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, Upper Mantolar, N.J. 18. Edward Cooper
William-st. n. a. 82.4 ft w of Richards st. 18.8 100. h and 1. with use of carriageway, Richard A Rendich to Mary Hartnett
Decatur-st. n. a. 188.11 ft w of Broadway, 18100. h and 1. Osmer B Gregory to Frederick Cooks, mortgage \$6.250, tax. to 1895.
Decatur-st. n. a. 187.6 ft w of Patchen-ave. 17.8 100. h and 1. foreclose. William J. Buttling is 18. Renzie Shaw.
North Bith-st. n. e. a. 20 ft s. e. of Wythe-ave. 25 100. ft receives; Andrew Lemon to Christopher Kenzie.
Cystiles, w. 100 ft n. of Eastern Farkway, 28 100. foreclose: William J. Buttling to the fast New-York Savings Bank
221-st. e. s. 225 ft s. of the ave. 284100, James B. Edna E and Gover the Decatur-st. 19 100 part, t. a. 284100, James B. Edna E and Gover thermody, by Mary A. Dermody, guardian, to Charles W. Ends. 14 part, t. ax sale and mortgage \$1,000, etc. Same property: James Dermody to same, 4-5 part, mortgage \$1,000, tax sale, etc.

Charlie's Boomerang.—"Charlie Dumley lost the Eullion heiress by trying to please her father."
"How was that?"
"The old man, you know, affects to be a sort of Communist, and Charlie hoped to work him by claiming in a sort of rhapsody. I only love the people." It tickled the old man immensely, be the daughter—who is cross-eyed and saubbasn't looked at Charlie since."—(Clevels Dealer.